THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY:]—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON PROPRIETORS.—[Vol. 16, No. 5.—Whole No. 787.

AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, If Paid in Advance. | SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 4, 1835. | Or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, After the expiration of 3 months.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail,* at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33¼ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Cash For Negroes.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing a large number of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from ten to twenty years of age, for which he will at all times give the highest prices in Cash.

Persons having such property to sell, would do well to call on him, at Salisbury, or on Mr. John Jones, his agent at Charlotte.

At any time, when he may be absent, Col. R. W. Long, will be found at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, prepared to make purchases

All letters addressed to him or his Agent, Mr. John Jones, will meet with prompt attention.

June 25th 1835. tf ROBERT HUIE.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber, intending to settle himself in the West, is desirous of purchasing ten or fifteen Likely Young Negroes, for which he will pay the highest prices, in cash. He may be found, during the summer, in Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina. Letters addressed to him there will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN H. GARNER.

May 28, 1835.—t—f.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase TWENTY or TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES, for which I will give liberal prices in Cash.

Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter.—Any communication, addressed to me at Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

SAMUEL REEVES.

June 27, 1835. t—f—

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....July 1, 1835.

	cents.		cents.
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	4	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	14	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	50	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	600 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE....June 23.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	15
Cotton,	17½ a 18½	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	85 a 90	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	100 a 115	Wheat,	100 a 1 10
Flour,	600 a 700	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) June 25, 1835.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Nails and Brads,	7½
Beeswax,	20	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Coffee,	13 a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	18 a 20	do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	90 a 100	Salt, per sack,	250 a 275
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	70 a 75
Flour, country,	600 a 700	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
do. northern,	800	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Feathers,	34 a 37	Wheat,	100
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	20
Molasses,	30 a 38	Whiskey,	none.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)..... June 27.

Bacon,	12½ a 14	Lard,	11 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	40 a 45
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	800 a 950
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	275 a 300
Butter,	20 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	14 a 17	Sugar, brown,	9 a 12½
Corn,	100 a 125	loaf & lump,	16 a 25
Cotton,	16½ a 21	Tallow,	12
Flour,	800 a 850	Teas,	00 a 125
Iron,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 43

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) June 28.

Bacon,	14 a 00	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	75 a 00	(Cam.mills).	900 a 1000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 16	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	17½ a 18½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	100 a 12½	Whiskey,	50 a 00
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	100 a 12½

NEAT WORK.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

BLANKS,

Of almost every Description,

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become *regular customers*—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of *Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c.*, which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a *very superior style.* Such as *Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills,* for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.

Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Prospectus

Of a Monthly Magazine to be entitled "The Southern Literary Journal," to be Published in Charleston, South Carolina.

WHILE numerous Literary Periodicals are issued from the American Press, and liberally patronized, it has been a subject of general regret, that, since the discontinuance of that able work, the Southern Review, there has been no Magazine establishment in South Carolina, affording a suitable medium through which the opinions of our best writers might be brought to bear directly and usefully upon the public mind. It is with a view to meet the demand that the publication of this Journal is proposed, and that the general and substantial support of the citizens of the South is respectfully solicited.

The proposed Magazine will consist of Original Communications on Literary and Scientific subjects, of notices of recent publications, particularly in the department of light or fugitive Literature, of popular Tales, suggested by historical and local associations, of Poetry, and Political Intelligence. Its columns are intended to afford a vehicle for the free, but temperate discussion of all questions, which, from their importance, interest, or attraction, are deserving of the attention of an enlightened community. If it shall become what its name imports, a Journal of strictly *Southern* Literature—if it serve to place upon record a true account of the opinions, feelings, and general tone of thinking, of an enthusiastic and high minded people—if, under the enlivening inspiration of the *genius loir*, and with the approving smiles of the generous and the fair, and the concurrence and effective aid of the learned and talented men among us, it shall contribute in any small degree, to secure for the South that elevated Literary position to which it is entitled, and which it is capable of maintaining, its design will then be fully accomplished.

This work will be conducted by the Subscriber, assisted by several literary gentlemen, who have pledged themselves to contribute constantly and liberally to its columns, who are interested in its success, and who think the present a favorable period for the commencement of such an enterprise. It will be printed in an octavo form, on fine paper, in monthly numbers of fifty-six pages each, and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to authorize its publication. The Journal will be furnished to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of six months from the date of the first number.

Charleston, 1835. DAN. K. WHITAKER.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Cheraw Gazette.

THE subscribers prosose publishing, on or about the first of November next, a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended to meet the wants of the town and the country around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper: and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost $3 00 per annum, if paid within three months, and $3 50 if paid after that time.

The paper will be continued at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

JOHN C. COIT,
JOHN WRIGHT.

Cheraw, May 28.

To Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who understands the duties of Cooking, Washing, Ironing, &c.—Apply at this Office. June 27.—tf

POLITICAL.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Nashville Banner contains a long and admirable letter on Politics and Parties, in which there is more thought than it is often our good fortune to encounter in newspaper lucubrations on the signs of the times. The writer expounds, with deep perspicacity, the philosophy of the rise and fate of Parties in Free States; and makes his application to the present state of things in the American Confederacy with unerring truth and justice. The hinge of his observations is the President's letter, in favor of VAN BUREN as his successor, which was written to the *Reverend* Mr. GWINN; and the indecorous and anti-republican character of the epistle is made manifest to every reader of patriotism and intelligence. He speaks of the Amendment of the Constitution, which Jackson recommended, to give the People greater control over the Executive—and which Jackson predicted would meet its greatest opposition from *the Executive himself;* and he asks, who defeated it? This question the writer does not answer, but few men can have forgotten how soon the President fulfilled his own predictions, when Mr. M'DUFFIE took him at his word, and gave him an opportunity of proving the sincerity of his democratic professions, by applying them to himself—and none ought to be suffered to forget how the same amendment of the Constitution was defeated at the last Session of Congress, by that fitting tool, Plummer of Mississippi, being employed to speak against time. The writer thus proceeds:

"Our Constitution assumes the elective form to be the best. It is meant to be real, not fictitious. The election is to be truly a free and pure election; i. e. it is designed to approach freedom and purity as nearly as human passion and infirmity permits. Whatever exerts an extraneous influence violates the Constitution in principle. Nor is it otherwise in practice. Our Presidents, heretofore, have carefully forborne from meddling with the question of succession. If any preference existed, far from being ostentatiously avowed, or even dexterously insinuated, it was studiously concealed. Even the Father of his Country gave his countrymen no advice; and the Apostle of Independence suggested no plan to preserve Republican Ascendency. The victor of New Orleans was elected without a caucus, and *in spite of a caucus.* The Presidency, then, is to be truly and purely elective. All influence, direct or indirect, by the actual Chief Magistrate—however specious the pretext—is interdicted by the spirit of the Constitution, and the practice under it. Every act, savoring of such influence, is in so far an abandonment of the elective and an approximation to the hereditary principle. It may be good or bad. As you please! If you are for a permanent Executive, it is good. If the contrary, it is evil. But whether good or evil, it is an innovation. Its merit or demerit, importance or frivolity, will be estimated by every one, according to his peculiar turn of thought. The novelty, however, is not less a novelty, whether it is beneficial or mischievous. Whether it is to be held the one or the other, depends upon a controversy as old as society. What is the best form of Government? If you prefer a permanent Executive, then whatever tends to a permanent Executive is advantageous.—If it cannot be introduced directly, because there are prejudices in the way, you seek its introduction covertly—insensibly. If you oppose a permanent Executive, you resist whatever impairs the freedom or purity of the elective principle. Force—fraud corruption—patronage—political gambling—executive influence—no matter what. In each instance, you are consistent and act on your own principles. If the President for the time being, then, designedly says or does any thing to affect the election of his successor, he swerves from the spirit of the Constitution, from the elective principle, and such bias will be deemed a useful or dangerous innovation according as the person judging, favors or condemns a permanent Executive.

Nor is this all. The President is not merely to be elected. He is to be elected by the *People.*—When elected, he is the President of the *People.*—The Constitution did not intend that the election should be taken out of the hands of the people by the machinery of a party, or that the President, when elected, should be the President of a party. There is no provision in the Constitution looking to party organization or *party ascendency.* To preserve and perpetuate the dominion of *any* party, however virtuous and patriotic many of its members may be, is no where inculcated by the Constitution as a political duty. No one has given better lessons on this subject than Gen. Jackson himself, at a former period of his career. What said he to Mr. Monroe in 1816? "Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection party and party feelings should be avoided.—Now is the time to extirpate that *monster* called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings, his conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course, you will exalt the national character and acquire for yourself a fame as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice, pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country, and rendered illustrious its rulers."

No candid man of any party, however strong his attachment to the President, will hazard his reputation by maintaining that the opinions of Genl. Jackson in 1816, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, accord with the opinions of 1835, in the letter to Mr. Gwin.

In the one instance, he urges Mr. Monroe to disregard party—to extirpate the monster. In the other, he considers it his own duty to prevent divisions in the *republican* party, and to maintain its *ascendency.* In 1816 he thought the Chief Magistrate of a great nation should never indulge in party feelings. In 1835 he considers the support of any distinguished citizen for the Presidency, otherwise than through the nomination of a *party* convention, an attempt to divide the great body of Republicans. He repels, as an injury, every thing which connects him with such an attempt. He asserts that he has endeavored to advance certain great principles, which are those of the party attempted to be divided; he urges a convention as the true policy of that party in the choice of his successor, and inculcates the necessity of looking beyond persons in any exigency that threatens the ascendency of the party. In 1816 he exhorted Mr. Monroe to make selections for office among characters most conspicuous for probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without regard to party.—In 1835 he tells the people they should look beyond persons when ascendency is threatened. In 1816 no party should be consulted. The Chief Magistrate should never indulge party feelings.—That monster should be extirpated. In every selection party spirit should be avoided. In 1835 to maintain the ascendency of the *Republican* party is a duty. An attempt to divide that party is a fault, if not a crime. To connect him with such an attempt is an affront. He is not in a situation to unite the party, and in that convention persons are to be overlooked because party ascendency is in danger. But the President has a perfect right to correct his views of men and things. Granted. Confessing an honest change of opinion is blameless. Change itself may be good or bad. He may be right now, and wrong formerly; or he may have been right formerly and wrong now. What concerns the people is the correct solution of a great political problem, not a petty effort to shew the President's inconsistency."

The writer then shows, (at too great a length for our limits,) that the President was right in 1816, and wrong now—that his former doctrine tended to mild and pure goverument, his present to violence, proscription, and corruption; and that it is absurd to talk of liberty, while every other consideration is sacraficed to party ascendency, and slavish and implicit submission is paid to every possible party usurpation. We subjoin the conclusion of this excellent letter:

"His former opinion was much more correct. The difference between them is this. In 1816 he exhorted patriotism to crush party spirit. In 1835 he thinks party spirit is the patriotism. More than one friend of the President finds it difficult to believe that these are his genuine *unsuggested* sentiments. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau. Let me repeat it, however, the question is not the President's consistency, but the soundness or unsoundness of his present doctrines. My view of them is stated. Apply to it the rule prepared by an eminent philosopher, as the test of such discussions. If the facts adduced are true, and the theory advanced is reconcilable with them, and explains them; and they can be explained and reconciled by no other theory—the presumption arises that the theory is correct. It can be brought into doubt only by the adduction of new facts, or the suggestion of a new theory equally reconcilable with the old ones. You will not expect me to enlarge on the singular spectacle our government would exhibit under the new rule civil duty proposed. A President of the United States, virtually appointed by a party—not elected by the people—when appointed the President not of the People, but a party—and suggesting to his party, how to preserve their power in the choice of a successor! Half the people without interest in, or sympathy with, the Government, except to obey laws and pay taxes. Proscribed interests, excluded from office and honor by party discipline, for the sake of preserving "*the Republican ascendency.*" You know I am a Republican, and have been so from my boyhood: but mine is the Republicanism of the *old school*, which *professed* at least to enquire only—"Is HE HONEST! Is HE CAPABLE! Is HE FAITHFUL TO THE CONSTITUTION?" To superadd to these perquisitions, *has he been nominated by the Baltimore Convention?* is like the winding up of the fisherman's eulogy on the Earl's family in the Castle Spectre. "Ah! they were excellent people! so pious! so charitable! and *so fond of fish.*

It is useless to touch on Presidential interference in the choice of a successor, as a matter of seemliness. If the people are not deficient in acuteness and sensibility, public opinion will pronounce a just judgment. If these qualities are wanting in our countrymen, or are stifled by party spirit, no argument can create or revive them. What nation, what individual was ever reasoned into delicacy of feeling? There is another reason for avoiding it. 'Tis always better to deal with substance than ceremony. It is a bad sign to see a republic forget the essentials of freedom, yet cling to its decorums and proprieties. Decency grows fastidious as manners become corrupt; and modesty, driven from deeds, takes refuge in words and forms.

In this respect, liberty is like character. "When we begin to feel tender of our reputation, we may be sure it is already half lost."

From the Richmond Whig.

A SKETCH OF THE NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Richard M. Johnson is offered to the Northern Fanatics as a man after their own heart. Are they *Abolitionists?* Are they AMALGAMATIONISTS! What more would they have than a man whose life illustrates, whose practice carries out, the maxims of their school? A man who has never had any wife but a negress? Who has reared up a family of mullatto children under his roof? Who has recognized their mother as the mistress of his household? Who has endeavored to force them into the highest circles of fashionable society? Who has done, and is daily laboring to do, more than any other man to realize the dangers which afford his Northern allies a pretext for meddling with our affairs?

Are these things so? Are they not notoriously so? I am not the man to offend decorum, by drawing aside the curtain, behind which a lingering sense of decency hides things that ought not to see the light. In some such cases the head and front of the offence *against the public* is in shameless, unblushing openness; and where privacy has been sought, he who tears away the veil of concealment makes himself a partaker in the sin he rebukes.—But here has been no veil, no disguise, no secrecy, no affectation of concealment. The thing has been openly and wilfully avowed, for the very purpose of making the popularity of the father available for the advancement of the children; and this in defiance to all decency. and to the peril of the life and property of every Southern man.

It is asked, how Col. Johnson retains his popularity under these circumstances? I ask in turn, how came he by it? Has he talent? No; not enough to write a decent report for a committee.—He knows it. His report on Sunday Mails is a tacit acknowledgement of it. Had he not been conscious of his own insufficiency, would he have engaged another to write it? Had he possessed a particle of decency or proper pride, would he have claimed the authorship? Had he had the least sense of what constitutes the excellence of composition, would he suppose that any, who could distinguish the bray of an Ass from a Lion's roar, would believe the claim for a moment? Were he not familiar with the silent scorn of all men of sense and honor, would he venture to strut about in borrowed plumes, and when detected, plucked, and derided, would he not have the grace to hide his head.?

Has he ever rendered any public service? Oh yes! He killed Tecumseh!!! And is this the key to his popularity? Ask any man in Kentucky if he believes that story. I have seen fifty who had been in the battle, but never one who believed it. I have seen hundreds who talked with them who were there, but never one who beleived it. What then? Do not these people despise him? Perhaps they do; but they have use for him. While he uses his influence at Washington, for the benefit of those who affect to believe these things, they will give currency to any lie that he may uphold his influence. What is the secret? For more than twenty years he has been the pimp and pander of every Administration, in the business of corrupting the people. He is the go-between man; the man that fetches and carries between the seducer and the seduced. His business at Washington is that of a Treasury Solicitor. His annual journies are peddling trips, in which he barters so much patronage and so much emolument, for so much influence and so many votes. Ask the Treasury Officers of any Administration. Compare the blue-book with the list of his friends and adherents.

Has he a high character for private integrity? Ask Col. Benton if *he* was not one of three arbitrators, who unanimously awarded that Col. Johnson should pay $60,000 to the Bank of St. Louis, being so much money filched from the coffers of the Bank by swindling collusion with the Cashier.—Ask Col. Benton.

And how does the man bear up under all this? Even as I have said. His indefatigable industry in playing at the Treasury, makes him the first favorite with all the office-hunters in the West, and his popularity secures the success of his applications. And what qualifies him particularly for this snug business? Nothing but suppleness and impudence—total want of principle. Besides, it is a business best carried on by one man. The more of it he does, the greater his popularity, and therefore the more effectual his solicitations. He is in it, and will hold it while he lives. No rival can rise up. When he goes off the stage some other man may take it. Not before.

Now, here is a full length likeness of our future Vice President. And why is he taken up for that office? In the West, for the reasons I have mentioned. If he claimed to have killed Julius Cæsar, the western office-hunters would swear to it; if he claimed to have written the Bible, they would not deny it. They just as much believe both as they believe that he killed Tecumsh, or wrote the Report on Sunday Mails.

From the Philadelphia Examiner.

HAS A MAJORITY A RIGHT TO GOVERN?

One of the most common errors prevailing amongst our citizens, and to which may be ascribed a large portion of the heresies which have crept into the republican creed, is, that *a majority has in all cases a right to govern.* The proposition, at first sight, appears so plausible, and so reasonable, that few men who have not reflected upon the rights of minorities, dicovered its unsoundnesss and mischievous tendency. As we consider it of importance, as connected with the due preservation of the Rights of the States, that this subject should be presented in a proper light, we will beg the reader's attention whilst we examine it minutely.

It will be manifest to any reflecting mind, that there exists *no natural* right in any set of individuals, to decide upon the rights of another set. If any right at all exists, it must be a conventional right, that is, a right conferred by an agreement or compact between all the parties. If three men accidentally fall in company together, who would pretend that any two of them had a right to make the other submit to any requisition they should impose upon him, merely because they were a majority? No one would pretend this. If, however, three men should unite in an agreement for the accomplishment of some particular object, in which it was stipulated, that the decision of two of them should be obligatory on the third, in that case the minority would be bound to submit; but this right in the majority to rule, it is clear, would result from the compact.

This being the case, it is also clear, that the parties to a compact or agreement, may make what

rule they please, as to the number which shall have the right to decide, where unanimity cannot be had. Thus, in societies, clubs, associations, and other small communities, established for useful, beneficial, religious, literary, or charitable objects, there is usually a constitution, which defines the proportion of persons which shall be competent to control the rest. In most cases, it is declared that a majority of the votes shall determine questions, but it is not uncommon to require a vote of two-thirds for the carrying into effect of some particular measures. Thus, it is sometimes said, that two-thirds shall be required to admit new members, or to expel a member, or to draw funds from the treasury for particular purposes, or to suspend a by-law, or to accomplish some other particular object. In all those cases, it is manifest that the majority does not govern, nor is it right that it should govern, seeing that the compact has expressly declared otherwise. Nor has any one a right to complain, however anxious he might be to see the majority and not the minority have its own way in the matter. It is the compact which settles it; and, until that be altered, there is no remedy, and should a vote of two-thirds be required to alter the constitution, which is no unusual thing, a dissatisfied party, if he could not gain two-thirds to his views, would find a resignation to be his proper course.

Let us now carry out this principle, so familiar to us all, in the various small associations of which we have been members, to the scale of that larger association called a government. Let us look first at the government of the city of Philadelphia.—There, by the charter of the city, less than a majority of the citizens can choose the members of the Select and Common Councils. *A plurality*, and not *a majority*, of votes is requisite for a choice; so, that if three tickets be run, the Councils may be elected by the voices of a little more than one-third of the voters. In this case the majority does not govern.

From the City of Philadelphia, let us turn to the government of the State of Pennsylvania, and here we find that less than a majority of all the qualified voters can choose the Governor, *a plurality* of votes being sufficient to elect, so that if there were a dozen candidates, a Governor might be constitutionally elected by a single vote more than the one-twelfth part of the whole body of voters. In Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine, *a majority* is required to choose the Governor, and when this is not effected at the first canvass, a second one takes place, or the Legislature chooses him from amongst the persons returned. Nor are the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, strictly speaking, elected by a majority of the qualified voters. A plurality of votes in each election district, is sufficient to determine the choice, and besides this, the very principle of voting by election districts, and not by a general ticket, may completely give a minority of the people a majority in the Legislature.

From the United States Telegraph.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBBIN.

The New York Courier has an article relative to Tecumseh and his *killer*. The Courier says, that Colonel Johnston never claimed to be the Hero who did that noble deed. We believe this was the case up to the middle of the last session of Congress; but as soon as the Colonel got the pledge that he was to be nominated at the Convention, he came out boldly, and proclaimed himself the *Slayer of Tecumseh*. It strikes us it is too late in the day to put forth these pretentions seriously. They might answer well enough in the Emmons' to earn a penny by, but the Colonel had as well been silent. The Courier says:

"As this killing of *Tecumseh* appears to be the principal recommendation of Col. Johnston for the Vice Presidency, we can add, as additional evidence, that it is not known by whose hand he fell, or in fact that he fell at all in that action. So late as 1821, at Detroit, General Cass, the present Secretary of War, who was in the action, made inquiries, in our presence, of the brother of *Tecumseh* in relation to his fall. This brother, who was known as the *Prophet*, and in point of talents, was equal to *Tecumseh*, without possessing his warlike qualities, even at that late period refused to give information of his brother's fate, altho' he admitted that he died about the period of the Battle of *Thames*. Whether in that battle, or subsequently, from wounds received in it, he refused to say, and to this period it remains a mystery. We refer with less hesitation to these enquiries made by Governor Cass in 1821, because at that period even Col. Johnston ridiculed the idea of having killed *Tecumseh*, and, in common with all who were engaged in the battle, availed himself of every opportunity of making enquiries in relation to his fate. Our own opinion is, and it is founded on the information of several of our Indian interpreters who knew *Tecumseh* and were in the action, and on enquiries made of at least one hundred Indians during our long intercourse with them in that region—that *Tecumseh* actually perished on the field of battle, and that his body was immediately borne from the field, and never fell into our hands. All who knew him—and he was well known to hundreds in our army—unite, in saying, that his body was *not* among the slain, and it is equally certain that during the contest he was seen in different parts of the field, urging his warriors to do their duty; consequently, the place of his fall is a matter of mystery. He was a Chief of extraordinary talents, and as a warrior and a statesman was unquestionably without an equal since the days of *Pontiac*. That he was the enemy of the whites is true, and it is equally true that he had good cause for such enmity, and died in support of what he deemed the cause of his race; and, although a dangerous and troublesome enemy, he was one whose talents and Indian virtues entitle his memory to the respect of his enemies. In our opinion, there is no merit in having been the *slayer* of such a man, and we must be permitted to say, that there is but little of civilization in Col. Johnston's permitting his men to skin and otherwise mutilate the dead bodies of Indians supposed to have been Tecumseh. That, at least was an Indian piece of barbarism which even Tecumseh would have prohibited; and its practice by our soldiers says little in favor of their civilization, or their respect for the laws of honorable warfare.

But this is a disgusting subject at least, and only referred to by us, because the *Tory* candidate for the Vice Presidency is put forward as entitled to the votes of his fellow citizens in consequence of his being the *slayer of Tecumseh!* To even this poor honor, however, he cannot lay claim, and a hundred others, subordinates like himself, are equally entitled to the merits of the victory of the Thames. In common with others, similarly situated, he did his duty and commanded his regiment with ability; but what commandant on that day did *not* perform his duty? All behaved well, and to their united exertions and the foresight and military talents of the General in command, William H. Harrison, the country is indebted for the result that followed. If, then, this victory is to establish claims to the *Vice Presidency*, those claims, whatever may be their weight, belong to the Whig cause, and we say, let the name of Harrison be placed on the Whig ticket."

STATE CONVENTION.

[COMPILED FROM THE LATEST RALEIGH PAPERS.]

Monday, June 22, 1835.

On motion of Gen. Speight, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole, on the 6th Resolution of the Committee of 26, in regard to making the capitation tax on slaves and free white polls equal.

Mr. Gaither's amendment, that it is *in*-expedient to equalize said tax;—and Judge Daniel's that it *is* expedient to make such equalization—then came on for consideration.

Mr. Collins then moved to amend the resolution, so as to require that the individual tax on slaves, male and female, between 12 and 50, should be no greater than on white males between 21 and 45. Mr. C. remarked, that his only object and desire was, in inserting this provision in the Constitution, to protect that species of property from unequal and burdensome taxation. It might so happen, that the section of the State where there was the greatest number of slaves, would be in the minority in the legislature; and it was to protect their property against onerous taxation that a constitutional provision of this kind became necessary.

Mr. Dobson made some remarks—but being out of our view, we heard very little of what he said. We understood him to say, that the interests of the east and west on this question were too nearly identified to apprehend any danger of one's oppressing the other. No doubt there were the most slaves in the east—but they were so divided in the west, that he had little doubt there were the greatest number of families there who held slaves; so that the general interest of the community in the protection of this species of property, was as great or greater than in the east.

Mr. Wellborn spoke against the amendment.—He thought the east had sufficient guaranty for their slave property, without lumbering up the Constitution with provisions on the subject. We did not hear his remarks distinctly.

Mr. Sawyer said, being a member of the last Legislature, he had the honor of procuring the adoption of an amendment to the Convention bill, which gave to the clause now under discussion its present phraseology. And his interpretation of the clause was, that in order to make the tax on slaves and free white polls equal, it should be provided, that if slaves were made taxable between 12 and 50, so should whites of the same ages be subjected in like manner—and if 20 cents were required to be paid on a black, the same should be levied on the white poll.

Mr. Swain had given an entirely different construction to the act. What he had understood by equalizing the tax on white and black polls, was—that if the tax on the white poll (male between 21 and 45) were fixed at 20 cents, that on the black poll (every slave, male or female, between 12 and 50) should be no more than 20 cents. He had understood this to be the interpretation by the members who passed the act.

Mr. Sawyer said there had been a complaint in the Governor's message, of serious frauds in the assessment of taxable property; and it had been recommended by His Excellency to make the tax on slaves indiscriminate, from infancy to decripid age. This, Mr. Sawyer thought, at the time, would operate most unequally and unjustly; and this it was that induced him to offer his amendment, which had been incorporated into the act.—And if gentlemen gave a different construction to the act from what was intended by the framers of it, the fault could not lie at his door.

Mr. Gaston said, all that it was necessary for the Convention to do, was to fix general principles, not to enter into detail in regard to taxation. He thought a discretion should rest with the legislature, as it might be necessary for them to fix anew the ages between which polls should be subjected to taxation.

Mr. King said, that determining the age at which a poll shall be liable to taxation, had never been a constitutional provision; it had been regulated by the legislature—and in their hands he was disposed to leave all future regulations of this kind.

Mr. Collin's amendment was finally adopted—that the tax on slaves between 12 and 50, should be no greater than on white males between 21 and 45. The Committee rose; the Resolution, as amended, was adopted by the Convention, and referred to a Select Committee of Five.

The 7th resolution—relative to providing some other mode than the present for the appointment of militia officers and justices of the peace—passed through a Committee of the Whole, was adopted by the Convention, and, on motion of Mr. Shober, referred to a Committee of Five.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the 8th Resolution,—on the expediency of compelling members of Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election of officers.

Mr. Shober moved, as an amendment to the resolution, that it is inexpedient to alter the present mode of voting by ballot; which was not carried.

Mr. Speight moved an amendment, that it *is* expedient to compel members of assembly to vote viva voce.

Mr. Speight said he viewed this question as possessing vital importance to the State. Ours was a Government of responsibility. All votes of a member of assembly should be given in such a way, that his constituents might know whether or not he faithfully represented them. Members are compelled to vote openly on the passage of all acts, when the ayes and noes are called; and he could perceive no good reason why they should not be compelled to let the people know who they voted for in important elections. Like reasons did not apply, however, to elections by the people; they were responsible to no one but themselves, for the manner in which they exercised the right of suffrage; it was nobody's business how they voted.

Mr. Cooper opposed the amendment. A viva voce vote would often place a member in an awkwark predicament. For instance; Let us suppose there is an office to fill, and only one candidate; under the expectation you will have no chance to vote for a better man, you promise to support him; Now, just before the election comes on, a candidate is offered much better qualified than the first, and I feel obliged to vote for him: For this, I am told, by the first, that I have deceived him, by an untruth. Mr. C. said he opposed the amendment on principle, as he wished the members to have a fair chance to give an independent vote.

Mr. Seawell said there was a vast difference between a citizen's voting at the polls, and a member voting in the legislature: A citizen has no one to answer to but his own conscience: He has a right, if he chooses, to screen his vote from the inquisitorial search of busy-bodies: But a representative's public acts should *all* be known. What is a journal of proceedings kept for unless it be to show what have been the acts of the people's agents?—*how* they have voted, &c.

Mr. Gaston believed that the viva voce vote would be productive of no good, but much evil.—A representative should be responsible to his constituents, but no one else. A member would not dare to deny his constituents any information they might desire in regard to his vote. He thought that no benefit would result from the viva voce vote;—it would, to be sure make a member *toe the mark* in high party times. This mode of voting would produce discussions of private character—and the legislature would thus be converted into a kind of school of scandal—animosities would be engendered, friendships broken up, &c.

Mr. Branch said, the same reasons that he should vote for this amendment, would induce him to require the people to give a viva voce vote at the polls. He thought the vote by ballot was calculated to beget base servility, and induce habits of duplicity. By adopting the viva voce vote, the degrading system of political log-rolling would be cut up by the roots; and members would be more elevated in their conduct and character.

Mr. Seawell said a viva voce vote *might* lead to discussions of private character in the legislature; but there would be this advantage in it, that these discussions would be open and public, and might be met and refuted if false; whereas, according to the system of electioneering under the present mode of voting by ballot, ca didates are found skulking around from room to room, whispering scandal into the ears of members in regard to their rivals; and it sometimes so happens that candidates are voted down on secret suspicions, which they have no chance of dissipating, for the reason that they know not of them.

Mr. Macon (the President) said, if all men were virtuous and honest, there would be no necessity for Government. It was to protect the peaceable and well disposed against rogues and dishonest men, that government and laws became necessary..... What was the necessity of our Bill of Rights, but to prevent ourselves and those who may come after us from doing some thing wrong? Mr. M. thought it would always be safer for the representative to put his vote on the Journals—as it would be a record to which he could refer, when necessary, for proof of what his vote had been. Every agent should be held responsible to his principal; and believing that the viva voce vote will be a means of strengthening that responsibility, he should vote for the amendment.

The amendment was finally adopted; when the Committee rose, and the amendment was adopted by the Convention---ayes 84, noes 40.

Tuesday, June 23, 1835.

Gen. Speight, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the *viva voce* voting by Members of Assembly, which was read the first time.

Gov. Swain, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of Borough Representation, reported a Resolution to abolish the same, except so far as relates to Edenton, Newbern, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Read the first time.

The Articles prescribing the number of which the Senate and House of Commons shall consist, coming as the order of the day,

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, being ignorant as he said, of Parliamentary rule, rose to enquire if he could propose an amendment now to the Articles.

The President assenting,

Mr. Wilson submitted a motion to strike out 120, in the Article relating to the House of Commons, and insert 90; and 50 in the Article relating to the Senate, and insert 34. He said he came from a section of country opposed to any change in the existing Constitution. His constituents manifested by their vote, an ardent desire that it should not be changed. But after the indications which had already been given, any attempt to resist an alteration of that instrument would, he knew, prove unavailing, and might subject him to the imputation of being captious. He intended, therefore, to keep his eye steadily fixed on that course of policy best calculated to advance the interests of the State, and advocate only such measures as were calculated to produce this result. He had devoted some time to the examination of the proceedings of the various Legislatures which had been convened in the State since 1796, and the conclusion had been forced on his mind, that the sole cause of the protracted sittings of the Legislature, of late years, was the large number of members of which the Legislature consisted. No one who felt any doubt on this subject could hesitate, if they would make the examination he had. Impressed with the conviction, that the root of the evil was to be found in the overgrown size of the Legislature, he felt it his duty to submit the foregoing motion.

Gen. Speight suggested to the mover one difficulty. It was not consistent with the Rules of Order, that a definite motion of this kind should be acted on until the blank in the article should be filled. He therefore intimated to him the propriety of laying it on the table, until that matter was decided.

Mr. Wilson assenting,

The question on postponing was decided in the negative, and Mr. Fisher then moved to fill the blank in each article with the word "*biennial*."

On this motion, an extended debate occurred, in which Messrs. Edwards, Outlaw, Swain, Carson, and Collins opposed, and Messrs. Fisher, McQueen, and Toomer advocated the motion.

On the question "Shall the blank be filled with the word biennial?"—Gen. Speight called for the *Ayes* and *Nays*, which were as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Andres, Arrington, Adams, Bowers, Barringer, Bryan, Baxter, Britain, Biggs, Bunting, Brodnax, Crudup, Cathey, Cansler, Cooper, Chalmers, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Ferebee, Fisher, Faison, Franklin, Gatling, Gaither, Graves, W. Gaston, A. F. Gaston, Guinn, Grier, Gaines, Gray, Giles, Gadger, Hill, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hodges, Huggins, Hutcheson, Holmes, Jervis, Joiner, Jacocks, King, Kelly, Lea, M'Queen, Morris, M'Millan, Melchor, M'Pherson, M'Diarmid, Marchant, Morehead, Martin, Montgomery, Mears, Moore, Norcum, Owen, Pearsall, Parker, Powell, J. Ramsy, R. H. Ramsay, Swain, Styron, Skinner, Stallings, Shipp, Saunders, J. S. Smith, B. J. Smith, Shober, Spruil, Toomer, White, Welch, J. Wilson, J. W. Williams, R. Williams, Welborn, Young.

Noes.—Messrs. Averitt, Bonner, Branch, Baily, Birchett, Cox, Calvert, Chambers, J. M'Dowell Carson, Collins, Daniel, Edwards, Gilmer, Gary, Hall, Halsey, K. Jones, Macon, Outlaw, Powell, Pipkin, Ruffin, Rayner, Roulhac, Sawyer, R. D. Speight, J. Speight, Sugg, Seawell, Tayloe, Troy, L. D. Wilson, W. P. Williams, Whitfield, Wilder.

The Articles now being on their third reading, Mr. Wilson pressed his amendment, and delivered his views in support of it at great length. He was replied to by Judge Daniel, and Gen. Wellborn.

The question on the adoption of the amendment was decided in the negative, only 26 Delegates voting for it.

Wednesday, June 24, 1835.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the Article which has relation to the number of members which shall compose the Senate and House of Commons, when

Mr. Kelly moved an amendment to change the mode of assigning the number of Representatives left, after apportioning the number to which each county is entitled by the federal population, instead of placing them to the counties having the largest fraction, according to federal population, amongst the several counties having fractions, so as to produce the greatest equality in the Representation.

This motion, after debate, in which it was advocated by Messrs. Kelly, Jacocks, Bryan, and Toomer, and opposed by Messrs. Gen. Speight, Judge Gaston, and Dr. Williams, was negatived 83 votes to 37.

The Convention then, on motion of Governor Swain, the Chairman of the large Committee, to whom the subject had been committed, called up the Report in favor of allowing the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville, each a Representative.

The Report was taken up accordingly; when Mr. Skinner, from Chowan, spoke at some length in favor of adopting the recommendation of the Committee. Mr. Skinner was followed by Mr. Holmes, from New Hanover, in opposition to the Report; by Mr. Kelly, from Moore, and Mr. Giles, from Rowan, in favor of the Report. After which, Mr. Meares moved an adjournment.

Thursday, June 25, 1835.

Gen. Dockery moved the following Resolution, to lie on the on the table till to-morrow:

Resolved, That, during the remainder of the Session, the Convention shall take a recess from one to three o'clock.

On motion, the Resolution was immediately taken up for consideration—but, after some little, discussion, and on a statement that there would be for some days considerable business before the Committee, and by others, that they never knew any good to rise from attempts to hurry the discussion of important business, the motion was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Resolutions embraced in the Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report the manner in which it would be proper to take up the business of the Convention, and each of the Resolutions were referred to a Committee.

The 13th Resolution relates to a provision that the Attorney-General shall be elected for a term years. The 14th to providing a tribunal whereby Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other Officers of the State, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practice in office.—The 15th directs an enquiry whether any amendments shall be made for vacating the office of a Justice of the Peace, and disqualifying him from holding such appointment upon conviction of an infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office. The 16th directs an inquiry what provision shall be made providing for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of the Legislature. The 17th directs an enquiry what amendments shall be made providing that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The 18th directs an enquiry whether any amendment ought to be made to provide against unnecessary private Legislation. The 19th directs an enquiry whether any amendment ought to be made to provide that no Judge of the Supreme Court shall be eligible to any office, or any Judge of the Superior Court to any other office than that of the Judge of the Supreme Court, while retaining his judicial appointment.

The Convention then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the Report proposing to give a Representative to each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville; when Messrs. Meares, Toomer, and Judge Gaston spoke in favor of adopting the Report, and Judge Seawell, and Mr. Wilson of Perquimons against it.

On taking the question, the Report was disagreed to, 73 votes to 50.

On motion of Judge Gaston, the question was then taken on giving Representatives to the towns of Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville, and negatived 75 to 47.

Friday, June 26, 1835.

Mr. Giles rose and stated, that he had been requested to ask leave of absence from the services of the Convention, for the balance of its session, for Mr. D. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus, the state of whose health rendered it necessary for him to visit the North, in search of Medical aid. Leave was granted.

Mr. Edwards moved that the Convention go into a Committee of the Whole, on the Resolution in relation to the 32nd Article of the Constitution.

The question having been stated,

Dr. Smith rose to renew a motion, which on yesterday had been decided out of order, to lay this subject on the table. He did not wish to prevent discussion, but he was satisfied the best disposition which could be made of it was to lay it on the table. If the Convention determined the matter should be discussed, he wished it amply and fully done. It was to ascertain this fact—whether a discussion was inevitable, that he submitted his motion, and on it he called for the *Ayes* and *Noes*.—Before taking his seat, Dr. Smith would say, that with all due deference for the Chair, he thought it mistaken in its decision on the point of order yesterday—for the motion made by him was what is termed a privileged one.

The President remarked, that subsequent reflection had convinced him that the Chair was wrong.

Mr. R. D. Speight rose to ask what the gentleman from Orange proposed to lay on the table.

The *President*.—The special order of the day.

Mr *Speight*.—The Convention may postpone going into Committee of the Whole on the Order of the day, but it is not in order to move to lay it on the table. It had been referred to a Committee of the Whole, and no order on it could be taken until that Committee had reported.

The *President*.—I consider the motion in order.

Mr. *Speight*.—Then, sir, I appeal from the decision of the Chair to the Convention.

Mr Edwards concurred in the opinion with the Chair, that the motion was a proper one.

Dr. Smith rejoined, stating the difference between the effect of a proposition referred to a Committee of the Whole, and to a Select Committee.

Gov. Branch said he had left a sick room to vote on this question. A motion is submitted to lay it on the table. Why so? Is there any more pressing business on hand? is it feared we shall act precipitately? or is there any other reason?

Judge Gaston rose for information from the Chair. He knew that the motion to lay on the table was not a debateable one. Suppose the motion of the Gentleman from Orange prevails, and the special order of the day is laid on the table, will it not be competent for any member afterwards, to move to take it up, and assign his reasons for the motion?

President.—Certainly.

Judge *Gaston*.—Then it is useless to attempt to stifle discussion. It must go on.

The question was taken on Mr. Speight's appeal from the Chair, and its decision was confirmed.

Mr. Edwards said he knew the motion to lay on the table was not debateable, but presumed a remark or two as to the propriety of the motion would not be out of order. He would ask the gentleman from Orange, whether it comported with the purposes for which the Convention had assembled, to give the go-by.

Mr. *Williams*, of Franklin.—The gentleman is certainly out of order.

Mr. Edwards resumed his seat, and the question recurring on the motion to lay on the table, it was negatived—72 to 49.

The question was then put and carried, for going into Committee of the Whole, on the Resolution, and Mr. Fisher was called to the Chair.

The question having been stated to be on the adoption of the Resolution, a very long and animated debate arose. Messrs. Edwards, Daniel, Bryan, Samuel P. Carson, and Wellborn, spoke in favor of amending or expunging the 32nd Article, and Mr. Cooper against it. On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the Convention then adjourned.

Saturday, June 27, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the Resolution in relation to the 32nd Article of the Constitution, Mr. Fisher in the Chair; when a debate arose which occupied the whole of the sitting, without taking the question. The Speakers, in favor of amending the Article, by striking out the most objectionable parts of it, were Governors Swain, and Branch, the President of the Convention, General Wellborn, and Mr. Crudup; and against amending it, Dr. Smith and Mr. Cooper.

The Committee has leave to sit again, and on Monday, it is probable, the question will be taken.

Great Despatch.—Some enterprising persons in New York have started a *day* line between that city and Boston; and, for the purpose of effecting their object, have built a steamboat called the *Lexington*, on a somewhat new construction, which seems to surpass, in swiftness, any other vessel in the world. She performed her first trip from New York to Providence (209 miles) in 12 hours 28 minutes, going a part of the time at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and her return trip in the still more extraordinary time of 11 hours 59 minutes.

The New York Journal of Commerce says, her superior speed is to be attributed to the novelties in her construction, and gives the following description of her dimension, &c.

"She is 208 feet long, has 22 feet beam, and 11½ feet hold. She is timbered in a manner to give the greatest degree of strength, and is put together with the utmost accuracy and niceness of workmanship. But that which enables her to endure, on so long a line, the immense pressure which bears upon the stem and stern, while she is forced through the water at so rapid a rate, is that the deck is an arch, this bringing the pressure against the *ends* of the timbers and plank instead of against their sides. The stroke of the piston is 11 feet, the diameter of the water wheels twenty-four feet, and the revolutions twenty-one to twenty three a minute. The boiler and the weight of machinery, as far as possible, are placed in the hold. She was built by Messrs. Bishop and Simonson, for and under the superintendence of Captain Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose reputation for fast boats is so well established in this community; and the great object in view by her enterprising owner, was to test the feasibility of establishing, in connexion with the Boston and Providence Railroad, a line between this city and Boston, which should perform the entire distance (251 miles) by *day-light*. Her engine is from the foundry of the Messrs. Kemble at West Point, of about 140 horse power."

Huge Shark.—A shark was killed a few days since, at Provincetown, Cape Cod, which measured twenty seven feet in length, with a girt of *fifteen* (?) feet about the body, and from whose liver the fishermen expected to get eight barrels of oil. This, it seems to us, is the largest Shark we ever heard of. The villain got entangled among some herring nets, and was nearly exhausted, when his captors put off in a boat and harpooned him.

Mr. James Sheridan Knowles sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 16th instant. The New York papers state Mr. K. will return to this country in November next, with his wife and daughter.

Capt. Marryatt, author of Peter Simple and Jacob Faithful, and Editor of the London Metropolitan Magazine, arrived in New York a few days since.

Reported Detection.—The chief robber of the Branch of the Darien Bank in Savanah, (O'Meara,) is reported to have been arrested in New Orleans, and 65,000 dollars of the stolen money recovered. He was pursued, from this city, by Thomas Tant, one of our Police Officers, who is but little inferior, on such occasions, to old Hays himself. He is reported to be on his way back, to "restore the deposites."—*Augusta (Georgia) Courier*.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, and BURTON CRAIGE, and RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Esqrs., are candidates to represent this(Rowan) district in the next Congress of the United States.

There will be a muster and Tax collection on Thursday next, July 9th, at Captain Adam Trexler's muster ground, (formerly Capt. Culbertson's,) nine miles West of Salisbury—where it is expected the candidates for Congress will attend and address the people.

For the proceedings of the Convention we refer to our extracts from the Raleigh papers. At the time of our last advices, the much talked of 32nd section was under debate the third day. Raleigh was overflowing with visiters, who crowded daily the galleries of the Convention. The Trustees of the University were in session. No nomination of a President of this Institution had then been made.

COL. JOHNSON.—THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

We are at a loss to know on what grounds the honest supporters of the Baltimore nomination, can advocate the election of Col. Johnson to the Vice Presidency. Is it because he is supposed to have killed Tecumseh? We are not disposed to question the claim of Col. Johnson to the bearing of a gallant officer in the battle of the Thames. But all his merit in that affair, is simply that of a subordinate who executed faithfully the orders of his superior in command. And granting that he killed Tecumseh, no intelligent man will seriously contend that such an exploit argues any fitness for a high civil station. But as regards the death of this Indian Chief, the only thing certainly known, is *that it is unknown by whom Tecumseh was killed, or even whether he was killed in the battle of the Thames*, though it is probable he was. And until recently, we believe Col. Johnson did not himself, claim to have killed him. Do they support Col. Johnson for any civil services of high merit? He has been a long time in Congress, and if distinguished, it is certainly not for talents or efficience as a business member or a debater. And his votes place him in the front rank of latitudinarian construers of the Constitution. If his Sunday Mail Report be referred to, it is answered, that the authorship of it was never claimed for Col. Johnson, although Chairman of the Committee which made that Report.

Or, are the honest and virtuous supporters of Colonel Johnson ready to point us to his high moral worth, to his exemplary conduct in the domestic relations? We trow not. In defiance of the laws of the land, of the institutions of Christendom, and the usages of the whole civilized world, in contempt of the precepts of our Savior, and in bold violation of Gods' Laws, he has lived in open, notorious, shameless concubinage with such an individual and under such circumstances, as our own self respect, and our regard for public decency will not suffer us to describe. Far be from us the presumption to sit in judgment on Col. Johnson. But when it is proposed to elect him to the Vice Presidency, we may surely inquire, if the honest and enlightened citizens of these United States, they who feel some interest in the virtue of their wives, and their daughters, and we may add of their sons too, are prepared to elevate to the second honor in their gift, to hold up as a pattern of conduct by rewarding with one of the highest places of worthy ambition, an individual to whose domestic history they cannot allude by their own firesides without a blush!

If Col. Johnson is to be supported because he is associated in nomination with Mr. Van Buren by the Party, we ask the virtuous and reflecting yeomanry of the South, what we must think of the leaders of that party, who in selecting Col. Johnson for the Vice Presidency, trample under foot, public decency, who require them to sacrifice to the demon of party organization, their regard for private virtue and moral worth? As to the nomination having been made by a convention "fresh from the People," every intelligent man of any party knows it to be a gross imposture. A few leaders, Van Buren himself, designated this candidate for the Vice Presidency. How meanly must Van Buren and his associates think of the citizens of this country, when they propose for our suffrages, a man confessedly not distinguished for high talents or important services, one, whose private history cannot be related without a blush—but who, it is asserted on dubious authority, killed a renowned Indian Chieftain.

Let no man satisfy himself with the delusion that political integrity is disconnected with private character, and that therefore we have no right to inquire into the latter. Private worth is the basis of public virtue. We do not seek in the domestic vices of a Caracalla, the soil in which shall flourish the public virtues of an Antonine.

Does "our neighbor" of the Camden Journal wish to misrepresent, or is he ignorant of the true nature of the question of free negro suffrage, as it was discussed before our Convention, and as it is looked upon by a portion of the people of this State? In our opinion, there is a vast difference between *universal* suffrage and a *property qualification*. And we know of none, in this State, who have advocated the right of *all* free negroes to vote. But a very respectable portion of the Convention, and of the people, we believe, are in favor of admitting that portion of our free colored population to the privilege of voting who are possessed of sufficient amount of property to make them feel an interest in the prosperity of the State, and in the peace and good order of society. Very true, as the Journal says, "the Whigs of North Carolina have condemned," and do still, and we hope *ever will*, condemn Mr. Van Buren for voting in the New York Convention to extend *universal* suffrage to his colored friends; for we believe a large majority of the free blacks to be entirely unfit for the exercise of this high privilege. Their destitution of moral feeling and their dissipated habits fit them only to be used at the polls by political demagogues for base purposes, and they ought therefore to be excluded.

At the late Convention of the State Rights Party, of Georgia, at Milledgeville, Judge White was recommended for the Presidency, in preference to Martin Van Buren.

Fourth of July.—The Anniversary of our Declaration of Independence is to be celebrated in this town by a meeting of the Rowan County Temperance Society and its several Auxiliary Societies. The Declaration of Independence will be read by C. L. Torrence, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Gen. James Cook.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

We tender our thanks to a corresdondent in Cheraw, for his kindness in forwarding us the following particulars relative to the condition and transactions of the above institution at that place.

From our correspondent's letter we learn, that, on the 25th ultimo, the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina, at Cheraw, declared a Dividend of $6 per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on or after the 2nd inst. Being an interest of 10 per cent. on the instalments as they have been paid into the Bank.

Numerous individuals, says our correspondent, are now offering $130 per Share for the Stock of this Bank, but no holders to be found who are willing to take this high premium—all asking more; and that there is a *surplus* of more than 4 per cent. on the capital paid in, after paying the Dividend.

From this, it will be seen that the condition of this Bank is most flourishing; and its prosperity must be a source of much satisfaction to our citizens, who are deeply interested in the currency of its notes, as they constitute a very large portion of the circulating medium in this section of country. Our correspondent thus proceeds:

"Probably no location in the Southern country is so favorable to a well managed Banking Institution, of small capital, as Cheraw. There was, during the last season, 24,000 bales of Cotton sold at Cheraw; to furnish the money to pay for that amount of Cotton was, in itself, a handsome business for one Bank; and the whole amount of sales of this Cotton is to the credit of the Bank, (furnishing the money) either in N. York or Charleston; which gives the Bank ample means to accommodate merchants, and others, with Checks for remittances, at their rates: which are ½ per cent. prem. on New York, and ¼ per cent. prem. on Charleston—the notes of any of the Banks of North or South Carolina received in payment.

"Would not the merchants, who may give notes in New York and Charleston, find it to their interest to make their notes payable "At the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina at Cheraw"? They would then only have to transmit the money (of either State) to the Cashier of the Bank at Cheraw to meet the note. The cashier attends to receiving and applying the funds as directed, without any charge; and also receives funds and forwards checks by return mail, without any charge, for merchants who find it inconvenient to visit Cheraw.

"The whole amount of Exchange bought at this Bank, since the 15th of September last, is $1,067,000. All of which is payable in Charleston or New York.—This enables the Bank to command whatever specie it may want at any time, and then leave a large balance to the accommodation of those who may want Checks on those places; and in New York this Bank is allowed an interest on any balance until it may draw for it."

The information contained in the above, must be of much interest to the merchants and other business men in this section, when we assure them that it comes from one well versed in the Banking and commercial transactions of the country.

☞ Racing appears to be coming quite the vogue in some of the Northern cities;—not *horse* racing but *man* racing. A foot race, it will be recollected, was run not long since over the Long Island Course; and more recently, a purse of $400 was contended for on the Hunting Park Course, near Philadelphia. At the word, thirteen competitors started off, we are told, in very gallant style. At the end of the second mile, all were withdrawn or distanced except three; an Iroquois Indian named Barefoot, Stannard a Yankee, the victor of the New York turf, and another. Barefoot lead, but as they approached the stand, Stannard passed him and came in first. Time, 16 minutes and 2 seconds for a three mile heat. The speed is certainly far from extraordinary—one mile in more than five minutes. Several instances are on record, in which persons trained as runners have outstripped the fleetest horses.

We have received the first No. of the Silkworm, a periodical published at Albany, N. Y., at $1 per annum, which appears to contain much useful information respecting the management of the silkworm, and the cultivation of the mulberry. We shall publish some extracts from it next week.

Constantinople and its Environs.—In a series of letters, exhibiting the actual state of the manners, customs, and habits of the Turks, Armenians, Jews, and Greeks as modified by the police of the Sultan Mahmoud. *By an American*, long resident at Constantinople. The author is Commodore Porter, who has been several years American *Charge d' Affairs* at the Porte; and his work is very favorably spoken of by those who have seen it.

The Execution of five Spanish Pirates, who robbed the Brig American, and afterwards attempted to destroy the crew by setting fire to the vessel, took place near Boston on the 10th of last month. They persisted in asserting their innocence to the last. The two remaining Pirates have been temporarily respited.

A grand dinner was recently given by the merchants, bankers, &c., of the city of London, to Sir Robert Peel. The galleries at the ends of the room were crowded with ladies. The healths of Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington were successively drunk, whereupon the gentlemen made speeches.

We copy the following from the Miners' and Farmers Journal, printed at Charlotte:

"MAY 21st, 1835.

"MR. HOLTON:—SIR: Having been nominated on the Committee of Toasts for the Celebration, and not feeling disposed to participate in the Federal Whig banquet on yesterday, I was precluded from offering a sentiment on the occasion. I now offer the following sentiment, and request you to give it an insertion in the Journal." STEPHEN FOX."

Whereupon, old Fox raves for near half a column in a paroxysm of wordy fury, which he calls a *Sentiment!!* Hurra for Nat Lee!!!

"*Negro Stealing.*—Dr. Wm. H. Mowbry was Executed in Iredell county, North Carolina, on Friday last, for negro stealing."—*Halifax Advocate.*

Stop, Mr. Advocate: Dr. Mowbry is *not* hung yet; at least, not according to law—by the neck; for we understand that the Governor has delayed the day of Execution until some time in the ensuing fall. It looks uncharitable to publish a man's death before it really takes place.

☞ *A bright Politician.*—A prodigious hubbub was raised in the ranks of a certain party, some twelve months ago, by the passage of what they called the "Test Oath" by the Legislature of South Carolina. Upon this subject a Mississippi editor relates a very amusing story of a man who recently visited his office. After seating himself, and moderating his steam a little, he commenced abusing South Carolina, and the "*Mollifiers*," in real Jackson style; he declared that they were nothing but a band of tories and traitors; that the Test Oath was an outrage upon the rights of the citizens so great, that he thought those who passed it ought all to be hung, and—"Stop, friend," said the editor, "let us get this obnoxious act, and see what we can make of it." The editor then got a volume containing the Constitutions of several States, and turned to that of *Georgia*: now, says the editor, I will read the S. Carolina "Test Oath" which you so much dread; and, just to try him, read off the *Constitution of Georgia*. When he finished, the fellow raved like a mad-man—the person who could take that oath he was certain must be deranged. The editor then turned to the South Carolina Constitution, and read it off, "Test Oath" and all—naming it the *Georgia*, instead of the *South Carolina* Constitution. When he got through, the man expressed his entire approval of this very "Test Oath," which he had just a minute before so violently abused. The editor bust into a torrent of laughter, and explained the *hoax* to the discomfitted politician, who made his escape without even a nod to the editor. Now, we would wager the veracity of *one White* man against that of *ten* Van Buren men, that this "Test Oath" hero goes the "*entire swine*" for Van Buren, Johnson and his *family folks.*

CHERAW, (S. C.) June 26, 1835.

To the Editors of the Western Carolinian:

DEAR SIRS: The Editor of the Camden Journal having reiterated the assertion made by you, "that Camden usually affords as good or *better prices* for produce than *any other market* to which our farmers trade," and, at the same time, having respectfully called on me for the proof of the assertion made by me, "that *Cheraw was a better market* by ¼ *to* ½ *cent* per pound, I herewith send you a list of prices *paid in Cheraw* for Cotton, at various dates, from the beginning to the end of last business season. You will observe these dates and prices are taken promiscuously, so as to show, as near as possible, the prices throughout the season. I should send more, but I am under the impression what I have sent will afford the Editor of the Journal a fair chance to establish the *correctness* or *incorrectness* of the statement made by me, with regard to prices.

I am so unfortunate as not to be able to get a file of the Camden Journal. *It was by that paper I expected to have proven Cheraw the best market.* But I am in hopes the Editor of the Journal will publish their prices at the same periods which I have ours, the matter at issue will then be settled. He appears desirous of having the truth; and if such is really his wish, (which I am not disposed to doubt,) he will at once publish the Camden prices, which will be conclusive either for or against Cheraw.

If any one doubts the correctness of this list, I hold myself bound to publish the names of the seller and purchaser; and shall, if I think proper, require the same course from the Editor of the Journal.

I have no desire for a newspaper controversy; but such an error as you made, in your remarks relative to markets, I could not think of letting pass unnoticed;—and that it was an error, will fully appear, if the Editor of the Journal will publish their prices at the same periods.

Cotton sold in Cheraw on October 7, 1834, at 15 cts.

Do.	do.	Novem. 7,	"	15½
Do.	do.	" 25,	"	16¼
Do.	do.	Decem. 1,	"	16½
Do.	do.	" 26,	"	16½
Do.	do.	Jan.'y 8, 1835,	at	16½
Do.	do.	Feb. 23,	"	16½
Do.	do.	March 31,	"	17½
Do.	do.	April 3,	"	17⅞
Do.	do.	" 18,	"	18⅛
Do.	do.	May 22,	"	19½
Do.	do.	" 26,	"	20

I have said, our prices are better than those of Camden for Cotton. If the editor of the Journal wishes it, I have no objection to go into a comparison of the two markets on the following subjects, viz:—The prices at which Goods are sold; Rates of Freight on our river; The expenses of receiving and forwarding Goods; Advances made on Cotton or other produce left for sale or shipment; Storage of Produce or Goods.

A COTTON BUYER OF CHERAW.

From Cheraw.—Our last letter from Messrs. LaCoste & McKay, at Cheraw, says: "We quote cotton at 17 a 20—none coming to market; Flour, (country) $7 50, northern, $8 a $9; Bacon, 9 a 10."

From the Raleigh Register, of June 30.

STATE CONVENTION.

On Monday last, it was determined, by a vote of 84 to 40, that in all future election of officers by the General Assembly, the members shall vote *viva voce*.

On Thursday, the Convention decided that *biennial* Elections for Members of the Legislature, shall hereafter be held, by a vote of 85 to 35. It was stated, however, in the discussion which took place on this question, that this arrangement would not necessarily put an end to *annual* sessions. The Constitution as it now stands, gives to the Legislature the power of "adjourning to any future day." The General Assembly is not divested of this power by the adoption of this provision, but can, as heretofore, adjourn for a less interval than two years, if the public convenience requires, or the people so will it.

On Thursday, the Convention determined, by a vote of 73 to 50, to abolish Borough Representation entirely. The majority was much larger than could have been expected, from previous indications. The debate on this question was highly interesting, and when published, will richly repay those who read it.

But the debate which, in interest, has far supassed all others, is that which is now in progress on the "Catholic question," as it is termed; that is, whether the Religious Test now existing in our Constitution shall be modified or obliterated, or whether it shall remain untouched. This debate commenced on Friday, and had not terminated yesterday, when our paper was put to Press.

What would we have done!—The last *Standard* begins a paragraph with this interrogatory—"What will he do?"—meaning to ask whether Mr. Senator Mangum, in compliance with the polite invitation of "the party" at the last Session of our Legislature, intends to resign or not? We are not authorized to speak for the honorable Senator, and therefore can only answer the question of the Editor of the *Standard* by asking him another—a Yankee mode of doing business, with which we presume he is perfectly acquainted. Taking it for granted that the relation he occupies to Mr. Senator Brown is of a much more confidential character than we can boast of with Mr. Mangum, we wish to know, what he (Mr. Brown) would have done, if he had been in Mr. Mangum's situation?—Would *he* have resigned! We pause for a reply.

From the Newbern Spectator, of June 29.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

We have to perform the unpleasant duty of recording one of the most extensive fires that we ever witnessed in this town, which took place on Tuesday last. It originated in the building occupied as a dwelling house and store by Mr. Worthington, on the West side of Craven-street, and was not discovered till about two o'clock A. M., when the flames had burst through the roof, and made such progress below that it was impossible to save either the house or its contents. Every effort was made by the citizens to confine the fire to Mr. Worthington's premises, but ineffectually. In a very short time, the adjoining buildings, on both sides, were in flames, and notwithstanding the unceasing exertions of nearly our whole effective population, we had the mortification of seeing house after house disappear, till the destructive element was arrested, on Craven-street, by the Merchants' Bank, and on Pollock-street, by Mr. Primrose's three-story brick-building. The loss is very great, not less than $35,000; and we are sorry to learn that many of the sufferers had not insured their property.

Great loss was sustained by the hasty removal of goods and furniture from the stores and warehouses of those in the vicinity of the fire.

We have never seen a fire progress more rapidly and destructively, or one which so long resisted so active a controlling power.

The Wheat Crops.—The Wheat Crop in this section of the country has improved considerabiy; we have received the same 'good tidings' from ther sections; and, although the crop may be deficient in comparison with other years, yet it is believed it will far exceed our expectations. We have a fine prospect for corn, and an abundant oats crop.

Accounts from Virginia state, that the prospect of the Wheat crop is very unfavorable, and is doubtful whether a sufficiency will be made for domestic use. On the eastern shore of Maryland, it is said to be certain that half a crop cannot be realized; but on the western shore the crop is good, and promises a fair average.

The accounts from Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and Delaware, as well as limited accounts from New York, are very flattering.—*Salem Rep.*

Appropriate.—Mr. Van Buren has been facetiously dubbed the "Slippery Elm candidate."—We think this the most appropriate designation we have met with. Van Buren's resemblance to this slippery plant, and Johnson's hatred of Indians and love for the sable daughters of Africa, must prove irresistible—so the "White" party had best give up the contest, unless the Judge becomes more "slick" than the Elm, or can prove that he is not exactly so White as he has been thought to be.

Oxford Examiner.

Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,
"The bard of Eden sings—
"Young Love his constant lamp will light,
"And wave his purple wings."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Wilkesborough, on the 25th ultimo, by John Finley, Esq., Doct. JAMES CALLOWAY to Miss MARY LOUISA CARMICHAEL, eldest daughter of Capt. Abner Carmichael, all of Wilkesborough, N. C.

In Salem, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. John C. Bechler, Mr. JOHN U. VOGLER, of Lincolnton, to Miss MARIA LOUISA REICH, of Salem, N. C.

In Stokes county, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. H. Tatum, Doct. WILLIAM WITHERS to Miss ANN AMANDA, daughter of George Brooks, Esquire.

In the vicinity of Lincolnton, N. Carolina, on the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. MILES W. ABERNATHY to Miss ANN HOKE.

In Davidson County, on the 14th ultimo, by the Rev. Joseph Pickler, Mr. FRANKLIN W. HADEN to Miss IRENA MILLER, daughter of Thomas Miller.

In Morganton, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McCutcheon, Mr. WILLIAM G. ERWIN, Merchant to Miss MARTHA M. WALTON, daughter of Thomas Walton, Esq.

In Davidson County, on Sunday, 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Josiah Wiseman, Mr. JOHN HOWERTON to Miss RACHEL, daughter of Boyd McCrery, Esq.

That wretch who has the mother beat
That brought him into life,
No doubt the woman will mal-treat
Who becomes his loving wife.—[*Communi'd.*

DAVID L. POOL,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

JEWELLER,

AND

SILVER-SMITH,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Making and Jewellery Business at his old stand, on Main Street, one door above the Store of Saml. Lemly & Son, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the public for the patronage which has been bestowed on him; and hopes that a more sedulous attention to his business will not fail to elicit a share of the patronage of the people, as heretofore—To make his establishment still more deserving of it, he has just received from the North, where was selected by a gentleman of taste and experience, a very extensive and superior assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

AND

Fancy Goods.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Silver double cased and double bottomed Lever, Plain, and Hunting Watches: Gold, Silver, Plated, Bead, Silk, and Ribbon Guard Chains; Gold Keys and Seals; Gold, Plated, and other Guard Keys, Splendid setts of Topaz, Aquamarine, Agate, Swiss Painting, Cameo, Ceral, Cornelian, and Jet Ear Rings and Breast Pins; a variety of Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold Filagree and other Snaps, Catches, Bead Bags; Coral Beads; Silver Thimbles; Gold, Silver, and Shell Links, and Collar Buttons; a fine assortment of Studs; Music Boxes; Silver Plated and Bead Purses, Silver Spoons, Silver and Steel Spectacles, white and green; Scissors; Ever pointed Pencil Cases and Leads; Silver Tooth Picks and Tweezers; Gentlemen's Pocket and Dirk Knives; Ladies Silver Fruit &c.; Silver Butter do; Silver, and Silver plated Scabbard Dirks; Damascus best Wire Twist and brass barrel pocket Pistols; and a great variety of other Fancy Goods.

Watches and Clocks repaired with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; warranted to perform, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

t—f— Salisbury, May 23, 1835.

A CLERK WANTED.

ONE that is industrious and attentive to business, and can come well recommended. For further particulars, apply at THIS OFFICE.

July 4, 1835. t—f—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY

SEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Morganton, N. C.,

On Wednesday, the 29th July, 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE $6,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	6,000	DOLLARS	is	$6,000
1 " of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	10,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	400	DOLLARS	is	4,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
100 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	10,000
100 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	5,000
116 " of	30	DOLLARS	is	3,480
201 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,020
300 " of	15	DOLLARS	is	4,500
6,000 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 " of	6	DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,869 Prizes, amounting to $180,600

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett - - - - - 17 00

$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, - - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets, - - - $4 00
Halves, - - - - 2 00
Quarters, - - - - 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office,

(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)

SALISBURY, N. C.

July 4, 1835. td

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Courthouse, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work. B. F.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid.

Salisbury, June 13, 1835. t—f—

WILKESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Public are informed that the WILKESBOROUGH ACADEMY is entrusted to the care of Mr. Roland Jones, whose qualifications as a Teacher of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and whose moral worth are attested by the most satisfactory testimonials.

The salubrious situation of the place, the cheapness and excellence of Boarding, and the capacity and qualifications of the Teacher, we hope will induce a liberal patronage to this establishment.

The First Year of this institution will commence *on the 2nd Monday (13th) of April.*

Terms of Tuition:

Orthography, Reading, and Writing pr. year, $10.
The Sciences, ... 15.
Latin and Greek, including the above 20.

H. BROWN,
A. CARMICHAEL,
JOHN FINLEY,
J. VANNOY,
M. CHEATHAM,
J. R. DODGE,
A. MITCHELL, } Trustees.

April 4, 1835. —3m—

Take Notice!

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina, for the renewal of Certificates for three Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now Eliza Simonton;) said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, April 25, 1835. 3m

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th of April last, an indented apprentice, by the name of ROWLAND J. HILTON, about sixteen years of age. All persons are hereby forwarned from employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for his delivery at my residence, but no expenses paid. LEVIN WARD.

Rowan County, June 20, 1835. —p3—

Poetic Recess

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

INSENSIBLE FLIGHT OF TIME.

[BY MONTGOMERY.

This shadow on the dial's face,
That steals from day to day,
With slow, unseen, unceasing pace,
Moments, and months, and years away,
This shadow which, in every clime,
Since light and motion first began,
Hath held its course sublime;
What is it? mortal man!
It is the scythe of time:—
A shadow only to the eye;
Yet, in its calm career,
It levels all beneath the sky;
And still, through each succeeding year,
Right onward with resistless power,
Its stroke shall darken every hour,
Till nature's race be run,
And time's last shadow shall eclipse the sun.

Nor only o'er the dial's face,
This silent phantom, day by day,
With slow, unseen, unceasing pace,
Steals moments, months, and years away;
From hoary rock, and aged tree,
From proud Palmyra's mouldering walls,
From Teneriffe towering o'er the sea,
From every blade of grass it falls;
For still where'er a shadow sweeps,
The scythe of Time destroys,
And man at every footstep weeps
O'er evanescent joys;
Life's flow'rets glittering with the dews of morn,
Fair for a moment, then forever shorn:—
Ah! soon beneath the inevitable blow,
I too shall lie in dust and darkness low.

Then Time, the conqueror, will suspend
His scythe, a trophy, on my tomb,
Whose moving shadow shall portend
Earth's frail beholder's doom.
O'er the wide earth's illuminated space,
Though time's triumphant flight be shown—
The truest index on his face,
Points from the church-yard stone.

VARIETY.

From the Antimasonic Advocate.

SPIRITS IN THE HAY AND HARVEST FIELDS.

Mowing is heavy work—and so is pitching hay, and packing it away in a close barn with the thermometer at 90, is any thing but light work. Reaping and cradling grain is, if any thing, a little tougher still. If ever a man has need of *spirits*, to carry him forward in any undertaking, he certainly has in this. He is up at early dawn, and toils with little intermission—not "from six to six," but holds on until

——— "twilight gray,
Has in her sober livery all things clad."

He labors hard during the fourteen or fifteen hours—and he *has* need of *spirits*—without, he would be stowed away under a hedge, or, as we used to say in bye-gone times, "bushed," before midday.

It is a fact, plain and palpable, and we plant it down as a fact, without further prologue or argument—that every man, woman, and child, that labors all day in the hay or harvest field, has need of *spirits*.

But what sort of *spirits* does he need? We shall answer this question—1st, *negative*—and 2nd, positively.

1. He does not need that any *new kind* of spirits should be created for him, or made by him.—The Creator pronounced all things *good*, and yet he made no *alcoholic stimuli*. Such spirits, then, are either *not* good, or the wisdom of man has *added* a good thing to the *perfect* works of the Creator!! The labors of the field were carried forward, for many centuries, before grand-father Noah, like too many professed friends of temperance in this degenerate age, took a *little too much* wine—and a much longer time before the discovery of the process of making alcoholic liquors. Ardent spirit contains no nourishment—not a particle—"no more," says a nervous writer, "than a flash of lightning." It is, then, of no use in the harvest field.

He does not need the *spirits* contained in wine, hard cider, porter, ale, &c. These are no more nutricious than ardent spirits. True, they do not "*make drunk come*" just as soon—but they do just as effectually, if persevered in. Hard cider makes *crazy*, and beer and porter makes *stupid*, much sooner than any man can afford to take leave of his senses or his energies.

All the *spirits* above alluded to are *evil spirits*—and while men use their scythes, and sickles, and cradles, to gather in their crops, the *Devil* makes use of the jug of brandy, gin, whiskey, wine, cider, &c., to mow down his harvest, that he may bind them in bundles for that "day that shall burn as an oven."

2nd. We say, then, *positively*—that the kind of *spirits* that are necessary in the hay and harvest field, are simply—1, the *animal spirits* with which man is endowned by nature; and 2, a *spirit* of gratitude and thankfulness for the plenteous harvest with which a bountiful Providence has favored him.

To say that man has not a *quantum suff* of *animal spirits*, is to say that he is inferior to the brute creation. Why dont the lovers of whiskey give a little to their horses and oxen, to brace up *their* nerves, and assist them in hauling home the hay and grain?

The *spirit of* gratitude ought to be a sufficient stimulus in securing the fruits of the earth. Look abroad upon that verdant meadow—that beautiful field of clover and timothy—behold the waving grain—the fields whiting to the harvest—are they yours? By what power or art became they yours? True, you turned up the soil and scattered the seed—but did you bring down the genial showers, or the early dew? Who caused the vernal sun to shine upon the swelling seeds,—to invigorate the tender plants, and ripen all your crops? Think of the blessings you receive—of the absence of all claim upon the Donor—think of the powers you possess, and your accountability to preserve them in health and vigor—and you will have *spirits* sufficient to support you amidst the severest toil.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

THE SABBATH BELL.

To me, there is something exquisitely sweet and edifying in the notes of the Sabbath Bell; and I often think, and indeed feel, that I hear better music and better preaching while walking to church, than while there. In all places, at all times, and in all seasons, I take infinite delight in hearing it; and when in a place where the solemn stillness of the Sabbath morning is not wakened into lively, pure, and relieving reflection by this sacred music, I feel as if I had lost a dear—a bosom friend.—And especially at the present season, when nature is arrayed in her freshest and finest robes—when all her care is rising up—and all her energies are exerted to give beauty and perfection to the work assigned her, the bell has a double effect upon my mind. It carries me away to childhood's earliest scenes, when I first rejoiced in its cheering melodies; and from the dim confusion of the past rolls back again that current of tender emotions, which, in early years, caused my little heart to throb with love to all beneath, around, and above me. And in this case it is edifying both in a religious and philosophical sense. In a religious, because it teaches me the sensations that children, trained with a reverence for sacred institutions, whose minds are early embued with a love of God and his works, a love of their parents and all they see, are apt to experience. Their minds are not strong or far expanded, and not yet tainted with the moral corruption that surrounds them; consequently, they are not capable of converting into impurity that which is pure; and, as far as they do comprehend, see nothing but goodness and love. They indeed have an idea of power, but for them that power exists only to protect and bless. Crime, injustice, and cruelty, have not yet petrified their feelings, and at such times as their affections are exercised on subjects of devotion, charity, or love, the heart of no ceature on earth is more disinterested, warm, and tender. I see in them religious purity, without guile or dissimulation; they have no double meaning, but act out their thoughts in the eye of heaven and earth.

The recollection of childish religion is beneficial in a philosophical sense, by teaching the impressions the young mind most readily receives and lastingly retains. For myself, there is nothing that has transpired, for the last fifteen years, which I more distinctly remember than the first lessons of piety I learned of my mother

But this is not all the influence the Sabbath-bell exerts on me; it not only brings the past to mind, but inclines me to beautify the present, by devoting my whole time to useful acting and thinking.—When its sounds first greet my ear, I always think that my life is shortened one week, since I last heard its hallowed peal. Then I ask myself, what testimony that week has carried to eternity for me; and if, upon reviewing my actions, day by day, I find that I have left any duty undone, I feel that there is one blank in my life which I never can fill; for I do not burthen to-day with the duties of yesterday. To every portion of my time I allot some particular employment; and if I fail to fulfil my engagements with a single hour, I never expect that the next will be long enough for its own business and that of the past too. I am not of the opinion that to morrow's duties are lessened because I have done much to-day, or augmented because I have done little; for time carries all things with it, sparing neither duties or those who should perform them.

And while the Sabbath-bell is bringing the past to my view, it never does me the unkindness to neglect the future. It tells me that if I will improve the present, and judge of the future by the past, I shall lay up for coming time, if not *all* the luxuries and comforts of life, the greatest of all its luxuries and comforts—a well regulated and contented mind. But it does not stop here,—it points forward to another world more pure and bright than this; and bids me consider this one day of seven, the assemblage it convenes, and its own soft and sacred music, as but faint *hieroglyphics* of that day and assemblage, and celestial song, when the happiness man seeks on earth shall be found in heaven.

A PHRENOLOGIST'S STUDY.

Casts, Boxes, and Skulls arranged around the room.

DR. BRAIN, MRS. ATKINS, AND A CHILD.

Dr. Brain.—Well, my good Mrs. Atkins, I see that you have brought your son to be examined.

Mrs. Atkins.—Yes, sir, if you will have the goodness. Children are a great pleasure, but then they are a great care, and a widow, especially a lone woman, cannot help feeling anxious about setting them out in life. To be sure, I have only my twins, a girl and this boy—but still it is a great trouble. One does not know what is fittest for them, poor things!

Dr. B.—Phrenology is precisely what will ease that trouble, Mrs. Atkins. Our discoveries are particularly to that point, by observing and following the natural indications. My friend, Mr. Howston, I think, sent you to me?

Mrs. A.—Yes, sir; he told me that by looking at the boy's skull—take off your hat, William—and feeling the bumps—

Dr. B.—Organs, my good madam! Call them organs.

Mrs. A.—I beg your pardon, sir, I will. Mr. H. said, that feeling his bump—organs, I mean—you would be able to tell me what to do with him. I should like to bring him up to the grocery line, like his father, and take him into business at a proper time; but the boy, it seems, has read a foolish book, called Robinson Crusoe, and is wild to go to sea. Why don't you take off your hat, William, and let the doctor look at your bu—organs? He won't hurt you, child. For all he is so bold and full of tricks, the boy is as shame-faced before company as his sister. Hold yourself up William.

Dr. B.—How old is the young gentleman?

Mrs. A.—'Twelve, come next Michælmas. He's but a shrimp of a thing, in spite of his great spirit—too puny by half for a boy. Fanny and he are so much alike that if it were not for their clothes we should not know them asunder. But I suppose, doctor, that's only their faces? I take it their bum—I beg pardon—organs are quite different?

Dr. B.—Undoubtedly, my good Mrs. Atkins; difference of sex is attended with difference of faculty. The perceptive organs, for instance, are usually more developed in women; the reflective organ in man. This is quite a boy's forehead.—Come, sir, let me feel? I shall do you no harm. [The doctor feels of the child's head—Mrs. Atkins walks about the room, looking at the casts, and talking to herself.] A large *distinctiveness*—a prodigious *combativeness!*—*firmness* strongly developed—*adhesiveness* small. Really, Mrs. Atkins, this boy is the most striking instance of the truth of our science that I ever met with in the thousands that I have examined. I never saw the propensities so strongly indicated. Let him go to sea by all means—indeed, it would be of no use if you were to try to keep him at home: with such a *firmness* and *sensitiveness* he would certainly run away. Besides, it would be thousand pities. Here are all the organs that make a great warrior—a superb *distinctiveness*—a finer *combativeness* than Lord Nelson! I should like to have a cast of the boy.

Mrs. A.—Ah! well-a-day!

Dr. B.—*Acquisitiveness* strong, too!

Mrs. A.—Ay, ay—what's that?

Dr. B.—Why, it means a desire to possess, which, in a boy, probably shows itself in a love of marbles, and apples, without being very scrupulous as to the means by which they are acquired.

Mrs. A.—O! it's a wonderful art! See, William, how the doctor finds you out! Yes, he—I take shame to say it—stole all the apples off our nonpareil tree, last year, and we can't keep a gooseberry in the garden for him. I can trust his sister any where, she's such a good little quiet thing—but William—

Dr. B.—Never fear, Mrs. Atkins—it's an excellent organ under proper government, and will turn to a desire to capture Dutch spice ships and Spanish argosies. You must send him to sea.

Mrs. A.—Ah! well-a-day! But doctor how is it you can tell all these things?

Dr. B.—Why, look here, my good madam, do you see that projection on the side of—just here, Mrs. Atkins; here my good lady. If I had another child I could show you in a moment what I mean.

Mrs. A.—Run and fetch your sister, William.

Dr. B.—Ay, then I can explain the difference—I'll venture to say there is not such a combativeness—why don't you go for your sister, my little man, as your mamma bids you?

Mrs. A.—Why do you stand there like a simpleton? Go for Fanny, this moment!

Child.—Pray, mama, don't be angry, I am Fanny.

Mrs. A.—Oh dear! dear me! this is one of William's unlucky tricks! Get out of my sight you good-for-nothing hussy. What will the doctor say, to be made such a fool of?

Dr. B.—Make a fool of me! Mrs. Atkins, I should like to see the person that could do that.—It is not all the tricks of men, women, and children that can put down Phrenology. But I give you warning, my good madam, that whatever trouble you may have with your son, you will have more with your daughter. I was never mistaken in my life, and there are organs in that little noddle fit to belong to a Joan of Arc. Good morning, Mrs. Atkins. She'll follow the drum, I tell you—or go to sea. Good morning madam! Make a fool of me indeed.

A Canine Police Officer.—The following extraordinary instance of sagacity, was the subject of much conversation at Paris, during the last summer: A gentleman, followed by his dog, went to Vauxhall; the gendearmes at the door refused to allow the dog to follow his master.

Some dispute ensued, and the officer came up.—He found the visitor pleading, with all his eloquence, for permission to be attended by his old faithful friend. "All I can do," said the officer, "is to take care of your dog till you leave this place; you will find him safe on your return." The gentleman reluctantly left his dog, and entered among the gay company. Pickpockets are as dexterous in Paris as in London, and he was robbed of his watch. He went out and complained to the officer. "I have been robbed," said he, "and the misfortune was occasioned by your refusal to let my dog follow me. Had the dog been with me, my property would have been safe." The officer ordered the police to make search for the depredator, but the person who had been robbed said he had not the least doubt his dog would be able to detect the thief. The officer was incredulous upon that point, but permitted the dog to go with his master.

The animal dashed among the company, and followed a dandy, whose air and appearance entitled him at least to the respect due to a Duke. The gentleman who had lost his watch pointed out the person to the Police. "It is impossible that that elegant young man could commit the crime," said the gendearme; "I am certain my dog is not mistaken," replied the owner of the watch, "he has traced the property." The Police arrested the party; he was searched, and eight watches found in his possession. They were laid upon the floor of the room, and the dog sagaciously selected his master's watch from the rest. The initials of the owner were on the case. The pickpocket proved to be a notorious offender, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Paris Tribunal.

QUITE PROBABLE.

The Monthly Magazine, in its notes for the month, after noticing some of the wonders which are so constantly retailed in the daily papers, and especially that of a drover who fell asleep by the side of a lime kiln, and slept while his leg was burnt off, and then got up and asked a man by whom he was roused from his slumbers, to assist him in looking for his shoe, gives the following *fact*, which is equally credible: A hypocondriac, who occasionally took odd fancies, at last imagined himself a *tea-kettle*; and, sending the servant on some sleveless errand, took an opportunity, in her absence, to seat himself on the kitchen fire, where, on her return, she found him *singing*. He then cautioned her to be careful how she took off his lid, lest she should be scalded by the steam, and would not consent to her removing it till she procured the *kettle holder*, to save her fingers from the heat of the handle.—He was at length rescued from his pleasant position, and a surgeon was sent for, if possible, to remedy the ill consequence of his vagary, when he received additional pleasure from a persuasion that the son of Esculapius was a *tinker*, who had been called to mend his bottom!

A furious wife, like a musket, may do a great deal of execution in her house; but then she makes a great noise in it at the same time. A mild wife will, like an air gun, act with as much power without being heard.

Miss Landon.—Fraser's Magazine says, "she is a very nice, unbluestockingish, well dressed, and trim looking young lady, fond of sitting in neat and carefully arrayed costume at her table, chatting in pleasant and cheering style, with all and sundry who approach her."

Nothing is so great an instance of ill manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront all the rest.

A worthy lately remarked, that if one would seat himself in a strong draft of air, place his feet in a bucket of cold water, and jingle the shovel and tongs, he might enjoy all the pleasures of sleighridings, at a great discount from the livery stable prices.

A Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via. Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . .	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, .	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is cheaper.

Valuable Stand for a Tavern FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South-West, Offers for Sale the large and commodious TAVERN which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, North Carolina, three doors west of the Courthouse. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed. The Kitchen, Stables, Cribs, &c., are in good repair. Its present patronage liberal. For the purposes of a Tavern, this House affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing. It is situated in a populous and wealthy community, and is the thorough-fare of the travelling from the North and Eastern sections of the Union to the South and South-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be afforded at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease. WM. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, June 27, 1835. —p6—

Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton,
MILLINER
AND
MANTUA MAKER,

Has just received from New-Yrok the Latest
Spring and Summer Fashions
FOR 1835.
EMBRACING
LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.
LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

—tf— April 11, 1835.

TILFORD'S Patent Straw-Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.

JAMES COLES.

Rowan County, March 21, 1835. tf

SALISBURY HOTEL,

Salisbury, North Carolina,

(*Situated on* Main Street, *a few doors above the building formerly occupied as the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina,*)

By THOMAS A. HAGUE;

WHO informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has lately purchased of W. H. Slaughter, Esqr., the Buildings, &c., which have been long occupied by him as a Hotel and advantageously known by the name of "OLD POINT COMFORT."

He is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The location is convenient to the business of the place, and still sufficiently retired to make it pleasant. The house is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of families, or single persons, either as regular or transient boarders. Clean and well-aired beds, honest and obliging servants, well furnished Table and Bar, first rate Cooks, a full Grainery, and an Ostler to attend to his spacious and well constructed Stables, whose character for attention and care in the management of Horses, is unimpeached. The Landlord will do all in his power to give general satisfaction to all who will be kind enough to patronize his establishment. The friends of his predecessor, he hopes, will extend to him their patronage, as he will devote the whole of his time to promote the well management of his concern.

☞ Stage Passengers are informed, that the Great Northern and Southern Line of Stages—the Merchant's Line—Peck & Wellford Contractors, arrive at and depart from the Salisbury Hotel tri-weekly. Seats secured in all other Stages leaving Salisbury. T. A. HAGUE.

Salisbury N. C., May 2, 1835. —tf—

Spring & Summer Fashions, FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—1y.

CATAWBA SPRINGS, Lincoln County, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment, begs leave to announce to his former patrons and the public—especially invalids and gentlemen or families who may desire a pleasant Summer Retreat—that his establishment is now ready for their reception, and that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style, he flatters himself, that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; at least, no efforts shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable.

WILLIAM S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, June 6, 1835. t—f—

Land For Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DEcree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, the Clerk and Master will sell, at the House of Isham P. Ellis, *on the 28th day of July next*, on a credit of Twelve Months, the Lands, belonging to the heirs at Law of David Smith deceased, in three separate lots:

One Tract, of 173 Acres;

One of 80 Acres,

And EIGHT ACRES, on which is situated the Methodist Camp-ground, called Smith Grove.

The Land lies on Cub Creek, and on both sides of the Public Road leading from Mocksville to Oaks's Ferry.

Purchasers will be required to give Bonds with approved Security for the purchase money on the day of sale. SAM. SILLIMAN, C.M.E.

June 13, 1835. —p7—

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from $35 to $40, he will now make for $25 or $30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing $25 he will cut for $20. Window-Sills costing $4 for $2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction. JOHN HOLDSOUSER.

May 23, 1835. —26p—

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of the Lincolnton Male Academy will commence *on the 28th day of this month*, and terminate on the evening of the 29th. Parents, Guardians, and Patrons of Education are respectfully invited to attend.

The Exercises will be resumed *on the 1st Monday in July next.* The price of Tuition per Session, (in advance,) for the Ancient Languages, Algebra, and Geometry, $12 50. For English Grammer and Geography, $8. Board $7 per month. G. W. MORROW, Principal.

Lincolnton, N. C., May 23, 1835. p8